

REMARKS

This Amendment is filed in response to the Office Action of September 30, 2008 in which claims 1-22 were rejected.

I. Amendments

In the independent claims 1, 8, 16 and 18, it has been clarified that the first antenna is connected in a fixed manner to the first receiving chain and optionally in addition to the second receiving chain. The original disclosure can be found for example in Fig. 4.

Claim 1

A)

Claim 1 requires that the first antenna is connected in a fixed manner to the first receiving chain and in addition upon a certain condition via a switching component to a second receiving chain.

This is not disclosed in the *Yoshida* reference. The Examiner refers to Figure 3, but here, none of the antennas 10, 21 and 30 is connected in a fixed manner to a receiving chain.

B)

Claim 1 requires a tuning component which is configured to shift the frequency response of the first antenna from a first frequency band to a second frequency band.

The Examiner considers this feature to be implicitly known from *Yoshida* (filter 23-25 and receiver 11), and moreover from *Krasner* (alleged “controlling portion for tuning to different frequency in case of noise”) and from TDMA phone handover.

Yoshida might disclose implicitly a tuning of the receiving chains by filters 23-25. Obviously, this would only mean, however, that from the total frequency range of receiving signals a certain sub-frequency range is selected for further processing in a particular receiving chain. This could not mean, though, that

Yoshida implies shifting the frequency response of an antenna from a first frequency band to a second frequency band. This feature clearly requires that the frequency band of the signal that can be provided by the antenna in the first place and thus the antenna characteristic is changed. This can be realized for example by means of a capacitance diode (application: par. 66). *Yoshida* does not provide any hint at a tuning component that is suited to cause such a manipulation of the antenna characteristics.

Krasner does exactly not teach tuning to a different frequency in case of noise. It rather teaches gating out or blocking GPS signals completely during cellular telephone transmissions at high power (col. 7, lines 26-28).

In case the Examiner considers the tuning component of claim 1 to be known from TDMA phones in spite of the above explanations for *Yoshida*, it is requested that a corresponding document is provided for evaluation.

C)

A tuning component that is caused to act in the case of wideband noise is not disclosed in any of the references, thus a corresponding link is missing.

D)

The effect that can be achieved with the device of claim 1 cannot be achieved by any feature combination of *Yoshida* and *Krasner*:

As mentioned in par. [0073] of the published U.S. patent application, after a detuning of the first antenna and the connection to the second receiving chain, there may be a good reception at the second receiving chain of signals in the second frequency band (e.g. L2), while at the same time, in case the signal in the first frequency band (e.g. L1) is particularly strong, the first receiving chain may still be able to make use of the signal in the first frequency band.

Independent claim 15

As discussed with reference to claim 1, *Yoshida* does not disclose the tuning component as defined in claim 15.

Further, it is not apparent how transmissions belonging to a handover

operation should render obvious a tuning of an antenna of a global positioning system antenna as required by claim 15. For relying on such a prior art, it is therefore requested that corresponding documents are provided by the Examiner.

Other independent claims

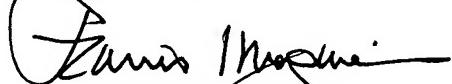
The other independent claims 8, 16 and 18 comprise features corresponding to those of claim 1, thus corresponding comments apply.

Dependent claims 6 and 13

Applicants would like to point out again that neither *Yoshida* nor *Krasner* discloses a satellite based positioning system receiver as comprising the two receiving chains defined in the independent claims, as required by claims 6 and 13. The two references only disclose GPS receivers having a single receiving chain. The effect described above for claim 1 as item D) can be achieved for instance for this specific constellation in which the receiver is a satellite based positioning system receiver.

The objections and rejections of the Office Action of September 30, 2008, having been obviated by amendment or shown to be inapplicable, withdrawal thereof is requested and passage of claims 1-22 to issue is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



Francis J. Maguire
Attorney for the Applicant
Registration No. 31,391

FJM/mo
WARE, FRESSOLA, VAN DER SLUYS
& ADOLPHSON LLP
755 Main Street, P.O. Box 224
Monroe, Connecticut 06468
(203) 261-1234